

slightest attempt to invade her rights, or to dispute her naval supremacy. It is not our practice, as you Majesty must be well aware, to boast and bluster and menace our neighbors, but when just cause of war is furnished us by others, we usually strike home, and our blows, as France can tell, are long remembered. It is the consciousness, indeed, of these truths that now rouses the irritability of your Majesty's journalists, and stings them into something very much resembling madness. But if he be thrice armed who hath his quarrel just, England has good reason to be confident at the present crisis, since it is supported not only by the consciousness of unrivalled strength, but by the certainty that in putting forth that strength it will only be asserting the cause of justice, humanity, and good faith. Such are the views and sentiments of every true-born Englishman, as your Majesty and your people will, I doubt not, find, should the present disputes ripen into hostilities.

P.S. It may be gratifying to your Majesty to be informed that we at present entertain no design of fortifying London or any other of our great cities, not being under the slightest apprehension of a hostile visit from your Majesty. We can in fact repeat, with truth, the Spartan boast, that our wives and daughters have not for many generations beheld the smoke of an enemy's camp. Besides, the citizens of London being freemen, would not suffer their government to coop them up within walls, which shows the difference that yet exists between Englishmen and Frenchmen. No British minister would dare to face the House of Commons with a project for overawing London by fortifications. We manage these things at least better in England.

European News.

BY THE CALEDONIA.
From English Papers to the 4th November.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Oct. 25.
SPAIN.—Abdication of the Queen Regent.—Telegraphic Despatch.—Barcelona, Oct. 16.—By a manifesto dated the 12th instant, the Queen Regent has abdicated. The Ministry, in publishing this manifesto, announce that they are provisionally charged with the Regency up to the convocation of the Cortes. This announcement was held in Paris to confirm the reports that the Queen Regent of Spain was expected in France, and that the Palais Bourbon in Paris was preparing for her reception. The Infante Don Francisco has been intriguing for some time to be Regent, but he has a formidable rival in Espartero.

Secret Marriage of Christiana.—The National, in its Madrid correspondence; states that the Junta have discovered, among other papers of the Crown, a document which proves that a secret marriage between the Queen Regent and M. Munoz had actually taken place, as also that several children had been the fruit of it. This document is said to show that the persons who were witnesses to the ceremony were M. Alagon, M. Gonzales, the Queen's confessor, Messrs Gravoria, and Ronchi, some relations of M. Munoz and a femme-de-chambre, named Antonia.

Arrival in France of the Ex Queen Regent of Spain.—Queen Christiana, after having landed at Port Vendres, had taken the road to Marseilles, through Perpignan and Montpellier. The Queen arrived at Port Vendres on board a Spanish ship, escorted by a French and English frigate M. Mathieu, de la Redorte, the French Ambassador, had left Valencia, having been accredited to the Queen Regent only. The English Ambassador remained, his credentials having been to Queen Isabella. The Capitole states, that although Louis Philippe had expected Queen Christiana in Paris, and had fitted up the palace Elysee Bourbon for her reception, which had been formerly occupied by her sister, the Duchess of Berry, she had determined to embark from Marseilles to join her husband Munoz, who had preceded her to Italy some time since.

Louis Philippe and M. Thiers.—A Paris correspondent gives the following curious statement:—Some days since, a strong article directed against Louis Philippe appeared in the Courier Francais. By some means the original manuscript has been found, and the corrections thereon have been ascertained to be in the hand writing of M. Thiers. The document has been shown to Louis Philippe.

Bell's Weekly Messenger, Oct. 31.
New French Ministry.—Marshal Soult, President of the Council and Minister of War; M. Guizot, Minister of

Foreign Affairs; M. Humann Minister of France; M. Duchatel Minister of Interior; Admiral Duperre Minister of Marine; M. Villemain Minister of Public Instruction; M. Martin (du Nord) Minister of Justice; M. Cunin Gridaine Minister of Commerce.

M. Thiers, went at three o'clock on Thursday, to the King, to countersign the orders appointing his successor, to appear in Friday's *Moniteur*.

Except some doubt as to whether M. Martin (du Nord) may not be Minister of Justice, and M. Teste Minister of Public Works, this may be considered as definite. The cabinet is composed of able men in their speciality: Soult as War Minister, Humann at the head of Finance, Villemain as Minister of Public Instruction, Duperre as Marine Minister, and Guizot as Minister of Foreign Affairs.

All the lists we have seen substantially agree. In some of them Martin (du Nord) is made Minister of Justice instead of Teste, and both Commerce and Public Works are assigned to M. Cunin Gridaine.

The Paris Journals of Thursday, which we have received by express, state that M. Dafaure had refused to join the cabinet, M. Passy also followed his example. Both those personages objected to the fortification of Paris, as an absurd waste of the public money, a mistrust of the national strength, and a design upon the national liberty. Their secession from Marshal Soult, does not therefore bring them nearer to M. Thiers.

The Presse declares that M. de Lamartine does not take office.

Affairs of the East.—The success of the allied armies in Syria will be learnt in England with pleasure, the more so as great results have already been secured at a trifling sacrifice of human life. The castle of Kaiffa, in the Bay of Acre, and only five miles from it, was taken by three frigates, of which two were English, and one Turkish. The guns, mortars, and ammunition having been taken out of the castle, it was blown up. The same ships then repaired to Tyre (Soo) but the garrison, 500 in number, no sooner saw them approach to commence an attack than they took to their heels, leaving in the place four months' provisions, which were immediately conveyed to the fleet. Then succeeded the attack of Sidon (Sayda), which was directed by Commodore Napier, Admiral Walker, the Archduke Frederick, and Captain Aldridge, of the Royal Engineers. The Cyclops, Hydra, and Gorgon steamers, with a ship of the line and a brig (English), one Austrian frigate, a Turkish frigate and a corvette, composed the expedition, and just as they were commencing operations, the Stamboli steamer, with a reinforcement of 350 marines, only 13 days from England, accidentally hove in sight and joined. Our newly-arrived countrymen were immediately in the thick of it, and did wonders; but I regret to state that Lieutenant Hocking should so soon have found a grave in Syria; he was almost the first man killed. The affair was short. The allied force penetrated the fortress, and the whole garrison 2900 in number, laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners. They were conveyed to the fleet, and are to be sent to Constantinople. A large supply of stores, ammunition, &c., were found in Sayda, and these also were committed to the fleet. All engaged in the affair—English, Austrians and Turks—behaved admirably, and the Archduke distinguished himself among the bravest. The fleet continues in Djoni Bay. Ibrahim Pacha was at Djebel Senior, 13 hours march from Beyrout. Twelve hundred men under Sheikh Mesoud were four hours in advance, watched by Sheikh Francis, Druse chief with his mountaineers, who were posted within pistol shot, ready to engage him the moment he attempted to stir. Ibrahim's vanguard 2,500 men under Osman Pacha, was two hours still nearer Beyrout, and the allied commanders intended on the 23th or 29th September to attempt to surprise and cut off the body. Daily applications were made by the mountaineers for arms, of which 19,000 stand had already been distributed among them. Egyptian deserters came in every day by fives, tens, and thirties. One day 130 came in a body, with arms and accoutrements, and among them more than 60 were officers or sergeants. Amongst others whose gallant conduct has entitled them to notice, is Captain Mustapha, who was brought up in the English navy. Admiral Walker represents his conduct as most noble. The admiral himself fights like fury, and I have seen the Egyptian flag which he took from Beyrout with his own hand. It showed that cannon ball had not been spared. We hear little of Suleiman Pacha, he was with 2500 men only, sur-

rounded by a large body of mountaineers who were seeking to take the whole body prisoners without bloodshed.

Sedition in Galicia.—The Leipsic Gazette gives a letter from the frontiers of Bohemia, 20th inst., which mentions a report that a seditious movement had taken place at Lemburg in Galicia, and that a regiment of the garrison had joined the populace. It was added the affair was of so serious a character that the revolt could not be put down until cannon were fired against the insurgents.

London Standard, Nov. 3.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM SYRIA.

The following important intelligence from the East is published in the *Moniteur Parisien* of Sunday night:—

Toulon, Oct. 31, 6 o'clock, P. M.

Alexandria, Oct. 17.

The Consul General to the Minister Foreign Affairs.—The events in Syria have become more grave for Mehemet Ali. Beyrout has been occupied by the Anglo Turks, who were fortifying Seyde. The Emir Bechir had surrendered. He has abandoned the cause of Mehemet Ali. The insurrection is making rapid progress in the mountains.

Ibrahim (Pacha) is about to concentrate his forces.

Toulon, Oct. 31, half past seven, P. M.

Malta, Oct. 27.

The Consul of France to the President of the Council.—The British war Steamer Cyclops arrived here this morning from Seyde, whence she departed on the 21st. She has on board the Emir Bechir, with 15 members of his family, and 115 persons of his suite, on their way to England.

The captain of the Cyclops has confirmed the rising of the inhabitants of the mountains.

It would thus appear that the Eastern question, so far as Syria is concerned, is pretty well settled, and that the only point which now remains for discussion is, whether the *decheance* of Mehemet Ali from the Pacha of Egypt shall or shall not be enforced. The note of Lord Palmerston to the British ambassador at Constantinople has already suggested that the deposition of the Pacha should not be insisted upon, provided he tendered his immediate submission to the Sultan, withdrew his forces from Syria and restored the Turkish fleet. This concession, in spite of his various canting protestations that he is willing to content himself with the possession of that country, and to throw himself upon the merciful consideration of the Sultan for such further indulgence as he may be pleased to extend to him, remains yet to be made; and it cannot be doubted that if the Pacha persists in maintaining his present attitude, the Four Powers will have no alternative but that of enforcing the conditions of the treaty to the letter. We trust, however, that such a course will be rendered unnecessary, and that Mehemet Ali will so far profit by the lesson which has been taught him, as to avert by (immediate submission) the necessity, otherwise inevitable, of further coercion.

The news from Alexandria comes down to the 9th October. On the arrival of the two ships and a frigate from Syria, already referred to, for the purpose of reinforcing the blockading squadron, Admiral Stopford sought an interview with the Pacha, who, as usual, set out for Cairo, for the express purpose of avoiding him. He gave orders that on his return on the 15th, 12 ships of the line and six frigates should be ready to put to sea. His object would seem to be to draw the British ships from the Syrian coast, and thus favor the operations of Ibrahim Pacha. A bombardment of Alexandria appears to have been apprehended, and in anticipation of such an event, the Viceroy's palace has been vacated, as well as all the public establishments which were likely to be much exposed to the enemies' fire.

There is a rumour that a factum has been addressed by the Pacha to the French government through M. Cochelet, in which he reproaches it with having broken its promise with him. After specifying all that he has done to preserve Syria and the Holy Cities—which but for his exertions would long ago have formed part of the Ottoman Empire—he reminds France that after the battle of Koniah, when he was on the point of achieving the cherished object of his wishes, France and the Four Powers arrested his victorious army, lest a general war should be rendered inevitable by the arrival of the Russians in Constantinople. He would, he adds, have entered that city before them, had not his respect for the injunctions of the Four Powers restrained him, and had he not confided in the promise that his rights would be established in a suitable manner. After the battle of Nezib his army was, he says,

marching on Constantinople when a French agent caused it to be stopped, assuring him that his government, in concert with others, would guarantee him all the towns and provinces occupied by his troops in Egypt and Syria. He thus avoided, he tells his friends, stirring up an European war, without obtaining any reward for his obedience. The Pacha concludes his note by saying that he thought France sufficiently powerful to prevent the devastation which has taken place in Syria, but he now finds that he has to defend himself alone from his enemies. He boasts of having ships, soldiers, and munitions of war sufficient to enable him to wage war for 10 years; and he hints that he will resist to the last.

The *Moniteur Parisien* of yesterday contains a telegraphic despatch from Spain, announcing the arrival of the young Queen in Madrid on the 23th.—Espartero rode beside the carriage. The cries of 'Viva la Reyna' were not numerous, nor were those of 'Viva Espartero' more so.

Madrid letters and papers to the 24th ult. have been anticipated by the above. The whole of the corps diplomatique are in the capital, which was occupied and surrounded by troops. Espartero and the Minister of War and Finance did not arrive in Madrid before the 23th.

The *Echo de Arragon* of the 24th states that the following persons accompanied the Queen Mother in her departure from Spain—namely Count de Roguena, Manuel Gavina, Treasurer; M. Gonzalez, Almoner; Antonio Munoz, Private Secretary, Luis Paradela, Agent.

The Barcelona papers of the 23th announce the death of the celebrated Catalan, Tristany, known by the sobriquet of 'The Merino of Catalonia.' He was a devoted Carlist, and could fight as well as preach. His adventures would indeed furnish abundant materials for a very amusing romance. He held at one time the chief command in Catalonia, but was better adapted to superintend guerrilla expeditions. The Barcelona papers are filled with accounts of disputes between the Juntas of the Provinces and the Regency. Anarchy is making rapid strides in every part of Spain.

The Regicide Darmes.—Further discoveries.—It has been discovered that Darmes is a member of an Association, which is composed of 20 individuals, who have devoted themselves to regicide. Lots were drawn on the very morning of the attempt. The person whose name was first drawn was wanting in courage. The name of Darmes was next drawn. It was only at mid-day that the latter was made aware of it, and his weapons were given him already loaded. A witness examined by the instructing Magistrate positively declared that before the King's carriage drove up he saw two men standing near the lamp post, contiguous to the guard house, that Darmes was one of them, and that the other ran off immediately after the explosion, in the direction of the Champs Elysees.

London Times, Oct. 27.

The intelligence from Alexandria is curious and important. The condition of the troops of the Pacha therein described, their long arrears of pay, and the general distress brought on by the inundation of the Nile, which has risen 20 feet higher than usual and done great damage, would appear to create a check to any effective military operations on the part of the Egyptians. But the energy of the Pacha is chiefly directed to his anticipated naval warfare, and whatever the issue may be, will procure for him a military commander respect and admiration. Particular attention should be directed by the Foreign office to the unprotected state of British interests in Alexandria. The merchants have been indebted, it seems, to the Austrian Consul general for information relating to the blockade and the proceedings of the British Admiral.

London Shipping Gazette, October 25.

Louis Philippe's Royal Speech.—The *Harve Journal*, in its Paris correspondence, asserts that the last paragraph of the speech as proposed to the King by M. Thiers and his colleagues was to the following effect, if not in the following words:—'I have for a long time made for Europe all the sacrifices which were compatible with the dignity of France. These sacrifices have been made by me for the purpose of maintaining peace with foreign powers and of saving civilization from the horrors of war. I know, however, what I owe to France, to the honor of my name, and to the glory of my country; and if we still preserve peace, you may be assured that it shall be upon terms upon which France will have reason to pride herself.'

On the 10th instant, a fire broke out at Constantinople, which consumed 200